FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SATURDAY, June 17-6 P. M.

The stock market was rather dull at the opening of the first board this morning; but it soon became firm, and tendency of quotations was upward, this being as same time assisted by the advance in the gold the same time assisted by the avalors in the fine premium. New York Central closed & higher than at the second board yesterday, Hidson River 1/4, Reading 3/4, Michigan Southern 1/4, Cleveland and Pite burg 1/4, Rock Island 1/4, Fort Wayne 1/4, Cumberland 1/4. Eric was unchanged. Government securities were steady. ce of these bonds is kept down by the sold parcels from Europe which are still hanging over market on limits. At the open board at one o'clock ng 91, Illinois Central 124, Michigan Southern 65%, Cleveland and Pittsburg 70%, Rock Island 100%, Fort Wayne 98, Canton 38%, Cary 26%, Atlantic 175, Cumbernd 42%, Quicksilver 52. Afterwards on the street th market was dull and lower. At about four o'clock Erie was quoted at 77%, New York Central 94%, Hudson

was quoted at 174, New 10ra contains and 100, Fort Wayne 96 %, Cleveland and Pittsburg 69 %.

The gold market has been firmer to-day. The opening quotation was 145%, after which it receded in the afternoon to 143%, but afterwards recovered, and closed at 145 at half past five P. M. The shipment by the Liverol steamers amounted to \$890,750, of which the City of Washington took \$587,760, and the New York \$362,990, making for the week \$2,010,270. Miscellaueous shipments have, however, to be added to this.

The transactions in foreign exchange have been unim

portant, as usual on steamer day, but the rates for bankers' sterling are steady at 110% a 110%.

The demand for money is less active than it was yester-day afternoon, and the rates for call loans are again 4 a 5 or cent. There is hardly anything worth mentioning ong in the discount line, but first class and middling good paper is taken at 6½ a 9 per cent.

The first of the bonds authorized by act of Congress to be issued by the government to the Pacific Railroad, have

delivered to the representatives of that section of t called the Central Pacific Ratiroad, of which the first forty miles has just been completed, and the bones are now offered for sale in this city by Fisk & Hatch, the fiscal agents of the company. In that the public may not be misled with regard to these securities we quote the language of that portion of the act which has reference to them. It is entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific me for postal, military and other purposes," and it was

and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," and it was approved July 1, 1862:—

Szc. 4. And be it further enoted, That whenever said company shall have completed forly consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad and telegraph line, ready for the service contemplated by this act, and supplied with all necessary drains, culverts, viaducts, crossings, sidings, bridges, turnouts, watering places, depots, equipments, furniture and all other appurtenances of a first class railroad—the rails and all the other iron used in the construction and equipment of said road to be American manufacture of the best quality—the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners to examine the same and report to him in relation thereto; and if it shall appear to him that forty consecutive miles of said railroad and telegraph line have been completed and equipped in all respects as required by this act, then, upon certificate of said commissions to that effect, patents shall issue conveying the right and title to said tands to said company, on each side of the road as far as the same its completed, to the amount aforesaid; and patents shall in like manner issue as each forty miles of said railroad and telegraph line are completed, upon certificate of said commissioners. Any vacancies occurring in said board of commissioners. Any vacancies occurring in said board of commissioners, that no such commissioners, shall be filled by the President of the United States: Provided, however, that no such commissioners, shall be appointed by the President of the United States. Provided, however, that no such commissioners, shall be appointed by the President of the United States in less there shall be presented to him a statement, verified on oath by the president of said company, that such forty miles have been completed, in the manner required by this act, and setting iorth with certainty the points where such forty miles have been completed, in the order of a court of recor

session of by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use and benefit of the United States: Provided this section shall not apply to that part of any road now constructed. Size. 6. And be if further endeed. That the grants aforesaid are made upon condition that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit despatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the government, whenever required to do so by any department thereof, and that the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid (at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service); and all compensation for services rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. Said company may also pay the United States, wholly or in part, in the same or other bonds, Troasmy notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States, to be allowed at par; and after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net caraings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof.

As these bonds bear only six per cent interest in "law-

bonds bear only six per cent interest in "law ful money." the sale cannot be negotiated at so near par, ments to investors. The present issue of these bonds amounts to \$1,258,000, but several millions more will be during the year, and the total issue, before the ompletion of the entire road, is expected to aggregate \$120,000,000. The market for petroleum stocks contin ues dull, but reports from Venango county, Pennsylvania, indicate considerable activity at the wells. There have been several new once struck in Pit Hole Crack and its vicinity, which is giving a fresh impetis to some of the that of the United States Company being the most active among them.

edness, bearing six per cent interest in currency, re-deemable at the expiration of one year from their date, and issued in payment of quartermaster's certificates reached this city to-day, and were offered for sale at 98% without takers.

Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity with an authorization given at the last secsion of Congress, will assemble at the Custom House in this city some time next week to investigate the sources of our national revenue. As to their ability to perform efficiently the task entrusted to m we cannot speak, as they are unknown to financial fame. Their names are: -Stephen Colwell, Philadelphia S. Hays, Chicago; David A. Wells, Troy; with E. B. El-

liott, of Boston, as Secretary of the Commission. Messrs. Simon Stevens and Thomas Dugdale have bee lected trustees of the Mariposa Gold Mining Company. A monthly list of lost, stolen or missing securities is announced, the first number of which will make its appearance in a few days. It will be compiled and pub-

lished by Mr. Edwin D. Poster, 40 Exchange place.

The following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just been published in relation to the in-

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1866.
Size—Yours of the lith inst, inclosing the appeal of Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq., is received. Mr. Gerry objects to including in his oath the following terms, viz:—'Or to which he is in any manner entitled,' and also the term 'and is not entitled to receive.' The words which are objected to are applied only to income which the affiant is entitled to receive, and can in nowise be construed as relating to sums to which he may be entitled, but which are not of a character to constitute income. It is unnecessary on the present occasion to enter at length upon the consideration of the lability to taxation of income which the taxpayer has not received, but to which he has become entitled within the year. If Mr. Gerry holds stock in a solvent corporation which declared a dividend payable in 1864. I presume he would admit his liability to taxation upon such dividend, although he may have failed to draw the amount uptil after the close of the year. The frequent occurrence of such and similar cases led to the insertion of the words in question, and when their scope is understood you will probably be able to satisfy all taxpayers that they do not render themselves liable to perjury by making oath in the prescribed form, if the blank is honestly filled out. Very respectfully.

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

The Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad has Just been completed and its fermal opening coldinated

Graverses some of	Connersville to Co	ambridge City, and ral counties of Ohio
The business i	t the Sub-Treasury	to day was as fol-

Recaipts for customs \$262,000
Total receipts . 1,971,292
Payments 2,121,301
Balance 42,845,973
Subscriptions to government loan 154,000
The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and bariey, left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to the as follows:--

Dec21,200 928,200 165,700 The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th instant, inclusive, during the years 1864 and 1865, was as

Flour, blls. Wheat. bush. Corn, bush. Barley, bush. 1884..., 123,300 4,215,400 931,700 136,900 1805..., 113,300 661,200 997,600 126,600

Dec.... 10,000 8,554,200 Inc. 12,000 Dec. 10,400 By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tidewater this year, compared with the cor-responding period last year, shows a deficiency of 729,840 barrels of flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of breadstuffs left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 14th of June, in the years indicated :--

Flour, bbis. 245,060 123,300 115,300
Wheat, hushels 3,906,500 4,215,400 661,200
Corn 4,509,000 984,700 997,900
Barley 55,200 136,900 125,500
Oats 1,906,700 2,056,800 2,068,700
Rye 51,600 63,300 68,300 The following comparative table shows the receipts and shipments of floor and grain at Milwaukee from January to June 10, this year and last:-

| Receipts | Shipment | Receipts | Shipment | Receipts | Receipts | Red | 1864 | 1865 | 1864 | 1865 | 1864 | 1865 | 1864 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 Milwaukee, since September 1, 1864, is as follows, the flour being calculated as grain:-

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company announce a dividend of four and a half per cent, payable July 1. The dividend of the Boston and Lowell Railroad is two per cent, or ten dollars a share.

per cent, or ten donars a s	
	exchange.
	nday, June 17-10:30 A. M.
\$5000 US 6's 81 con. 110	100 shs Nic Trans Co 534
5000 US 6's 5-20 reg 103	50 N Y Central RR. 95%
14000 Us 6's5-20cou. 103	100 do 965
11000 do 103%	200 do 2d call 95 14
10000 US 6's 5-20c n i 103	200 dob15 95%
116000 U S 5's 10-40 c 96%	100 Erie RR 815 7734
3000 N Y 6's 1868 98	300 do 77%
1000 III cou bds 1879 95	600 do 77%
4000 Virginia 6's 59	200 do 2d call 78
8000 Missouri 6's 71	200 do83 77%
10000 do 72	300 Hud Riv RR .800 100
10000 do 72%	600 do 109 ¼
1000 Kentucky 6's 100	100 do 2d call 10934
5000 Tennessee 6's. 73	50 do 109
10000 O & Miss cer 25	200 Reading RR s50 96
1000 Hud R 1st mige 1035	
8000 Mich S 2d mtge 87	300 do 2d call 97
7000 Clev&Tol af bds 98	200 dob15 971/4
6000 Miss& Mo lg bds 36%	
30000 American Gold 145	100 do 2d call 65%
15 sheAmerEx Bank 114	100 do 65%
27 Ocean Bank 80	200 Ill Cen RR . 2d call 124
50 Del & Hud Canal, 144	3700 Cieve & Pitts RR 69%
100 Cumb Coal pref. 4234	100 do 24 call 69%
100 Quicksilver MgCo 51%	500 do 70
500 do 2d call 51%	100 Chi & N W RR 25%
50 do 51	150 Chi & N W pref. 5534
15 do 50	400 do 6514
400 Canton Company 88%	200 do 2d call 55 %
400 Mariposa Mg Co 1334	100 Chic & Rock I RR 99%
300 do 1314	200 do 99%
300 do 13	250 do 2d call 100
100 do 3d call 1234	300 do 100%
100 do 12%	25 Chi, Bur & Q RR. 108
100 do 12%	200 Pitts, FtW& C. 530 9614
100 AshburtonCoalCo 10	100 do 2d call 96%
600 Atlantic MailSSCo 175	100 Mil & Pr dn C RR 38%
200 do, 2dcall, b3 172	100 Chic & Alton RR. 92
100 Cary Improve's. 26	

MOUNT VERNON.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Braun, May 24, 1885.

Assessination Panic at the Bourse—The American Fever in Paris—Revolution in International Politics—America the Leading Paper of the World—Proposed Interview

of the King of Prawia and Emperor of Austria-Dus-gerous Illness of the King of the Belgians, &c.

On Saturday the Stock Exchange was thrown into a state of indescribable agitation by the rumor of the assas-simation of Louis Napoleon. Telegrams to that effect were received simultaneously by several banking houses from Brussels and Frankfort, and the news was the more readily believed as accounts from Paris of the same day readily believed as accounts from Paris of the same day announced a heavy fall in the French rente, for which no motive was assigned, while the daily bulletins from Algeria, which records the Emperor's movements and had hitherto been regularly published in the Moniteur, was not forthcoming. Funds and securities of all kinds dropped several per cent, and the panic was increasing, when a despatch from the Foreign Office was posted up stating that inquiries had been made by telegraph in Paris which showed the report to be entirely without foundation, the telegram from Algiers, which had been delayed for a few hours, having just arrived, and reporting the Emperor to be in perfect health. The whole affair was evidently a stockjobbing manouvre, by which some persons must have realized consi by which some persons must have realized considerable sums, but which proves once more on how slight a thread hangs the peace of Europe, and the immense menetary and commercial fabric depending upon it. Any impressive event may cause an instant collapse, and the overgrown editice of speculation will topple dawn, spreading ruin and desolation far and wide.

It is now sufficiently apparent that the dulness of the French Bourse, which rests on the money markets of the whole continent is occasioned by the learner.

the whole continent, is occasioned by the fear of complications with the United States, growing out of the ill-timed Mexican expedition. The energy displayed by President Johnson takes the European gov-ernments quite aback, and the tone of insuit and conference to America'is exchanged for a graver tone of con-sternation. "We have got a new epidemic here," says the Paris correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette, "the American fever, which has seized upon all our statesmen and makes their courage ooze out at their fingers' ends. They have discovered that Mr. Andrew Johnson is likely to prove an ugly customer, and that it would be best not to have anything to do with him; but, then, what will become of the prestige of France if she allows the Mexican empire, the grand creation of the imperial genius, as the inspired journals are wont to term is, to be overrun by American flibusters, and blotted out of existence, with out putting forth her strength to avert so unwelcome a catesirophe? And, on the other hand, what will become of her influence in Europe if she is involved in a conflict with the American republic, which, whether successful or not, must exhaust her resources and completely paralyze her action in every other quanter? The Kreaz Zeitung is of opinion that the danger that menaces both France and England will induce them to make common cause again, as they did in the Crimean war, seeing that their interests are quite as much imperilled by the preponderance of the United States as they were by that of Russia, and probably a great deal more. If, however, the American government should follow the maxim of only engaging one enemy at a time—to which Napoleon III. owes his former successes—and if they leave Canada alone for the present, while they direct their attention to Mexico, it seems doubtful whether England will precipitate a rupture by allying herself with a Power of whose conduct during the Russian and Danish wars she has some reason to complain, and whether she will not prefer to wnit till she is really attacked, especially as there is a large and increasing party in England who are convinced that the separation of Canada (and, in fact, of all the colonies) from the mother country is but a question of time, and that it would be folly to waste blood and treasure in endeavoring to keep up, a connection which, in the nature of things, must be ultimately severed. So much is certain, that the terrific orded through which America has just passed, and the development of the moral and malorial thoughts resulting from it, have produced the greatest political revolution that has course dur to prove an ugly customer, and that it would be best not to have anything to do with him; but, then, what will

her, and what will be its effect upon the destiny of the world?

The King of Prussia has returned from the Rhine, not dissatisfied, it is said, with his reception, the utmost care having been taken to surround him with well-affected persons and to exclude everything that might give rise to hostile demonstrations. At Cologne, which is the headquarters of the milcoatents, he only stopped a conpic of hours to inaugurate the status exceled to his late father. Frederick William the Third, which has afforded the Cologne papers an opportunity of reprinting the proclamation issued by that monarch on entering into possession of the Rhenish provinces, and in which he promised them, among other things, never to levy taxes without the consent of the people. Of course he soon "remembered to forget" his promise; notwithatanding which he has been honored with the sirmame of The Just. What would they have called him if he had kept it? His present Majesty is following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and may, therefore, expect some equally flattering cognomen from his dutiful subjects. According to the Court Circular he will proceed to Carlabad about the middle of next month, and no doubt he will have an interview there with the Empero of Austria. Hopes are entertained that a personal meeting of bad about the middle of next month, and no doubt he will have an interview there with the Emperor of Austria. Hopes are entertained that a personal meeting of the two sovereigns may amount the way for an understanding on the Schleswig-Holatin question, and put an end to the squabbles between their respective commissioners which threaten to break up the alliance. But no such effect was attained by a similar interview that took place last summer, and the diversity of political interests is too great to be removed by a mere interchange of civilities between two individuals, who, though practically in possession of despota authority, are, nevertheless, bound by the political traditions of their countries and dynasties; and who, besides, are too limited in their range of ideas to originate a policy of their own, or to act in any way without the assistance of their official or nonofficial advisors. The only point on which they are likely to come to an agreement is the convocation of the States General of the Duchies, but unless—which is highly improbable—Austria approves of the propositions that Prussia intends to lay before them, no one can divine what result their meeting can possibly lead to.

On Monday the Emperor and Empress of Russia passed

no one can divine what result their meeting can possibly lead to.

On Monday the Emperor and Empress of Russia passed through Berlin, en route for St. Petersburg, to receive the budy of their son, whose obsequies are to be performed with extraordinary pomp. Representatives of most of the European governments will be present at the cermony. On the part of Prussia, it is understood that Prince Albert, the King's youngest brother, will attend. According to private lotters from Brussels the King of the Belgians is in an extremely alarming state; he has been tapped several times for the dropay, and at his age (he is in his seventy fifth year) he can hardly be expected to hold out much longer. The death of this experienced and vigorous old monarch would add a now element of disturbance to the tangled web of European politics.

perionced and vigorous old monarch would add a now element of disturbance to the tangled web of European politics.

Prince Napoleon and Democracy.

DISCUSSION OF THE SPEECH FORBIDDEN—THE KMPRESS REGENT AVOIRS THE SUEJECT. [London Times Parle correspondence, May 26.]

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris, fresh from his oraterical triumph at Ajaccio. I believe he has not been as yet to Court, where he would probably meet with a cold reception; for the feeling against him has not subsided. The Empress Regent, whether from her own mere motion or from strict adherence to the instructions of his Majesty, has been lately showing special attention to the Legislative body. She has been graciously pleased to invite some of them to the dinner parties at the Tuileries once or twice a week. On the last occasion the conversation turned on the great topic of the day—the Prince's speech to the Corsicans. The comments were generally unflavorable, and the conversation was becoming animated—that is, as animated as etiquette permitted in such a presence. Her Majesty interposed, observing that the most prudent thing to do would be to imitate the Moniteur, and to say as little about the untoward event as possible. One of the persons present did not choose to avail himself of this excellent occasion for keeping silent, but is sald to have given ulterance to his feelings, adverse to the Prince, in somewhat energetic terms. The Empress turned her hend another way and introduced some new topic, which called for no very particular comment, and the conversation about Prince Napoleon dropped There was, however, but illitie real difference of feeling between her and the person alluded to. The Empress has sont her orders to the Paris press to say as little as possible—that is, nothing at all—on this famous speech. It is rumered that the question of suppressing Mr. Guéroult's paper, the Opission Nationale, for its laudatory article on the apeech, will be carried out. The Marquis de Botsy alluded the other has a laready made the amenda honor

was raised king before the set of Congress was passed setting forth that they would not recognize Confederate loans.

The North, therefore, will not run the risk of being dubbed r pudiators for the sake of punishing neutrals, who had just as much right to lend the South money as the North.

The probability is that this lean will be portioned out among the Confederates States in propertion to their resources; and when it is considered that only about two million three hundred thousand pounds of these bonds are unredeemed—to be divided among seven States with enormous resources—it is abound to suppose that provision will not be made for their payment, the more especially as each of these States will require further loans from Europe in order to repair the ravages of war.

There is also another reason why the holders of these bonds ought not to sacrifice them at present prices, viz:—that there are strong grounds for believing that the Southern resources in this country will admit of another dividend and draving being paid in soptember, which are together equivalent to the passent nominal value of the bonds. I therefore venture to hope that no one holding these exten bonds will be compelled to part with them at present prices. Already the cute Yankees are buying them up, and it would not surprise me to see them treble their present value within six weeks from the present time, as a present prices £230,000 would buy up the whole debt.

My object in writing is not to induce any one to buy these bonds, but to prevent those who unfortunately hold

the whole debt.

My object in writing is not to induce any one to buy these bonds, but to prevent those who unfortunately hold them from selling them.

Your insertion of this communication may possibly be of essential service to many who like myself had and still have faith in the honor and integrity of Americans both North and South.

A HOLDER OF AMERICAN SECURITIES,
BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH,
I enclose my card.

Spread of Fentanism in Ireland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.
III.—That there is more of the spirit of this treasmouth of the tre

Sin—That there is more of the spirit of the reasones element rife among us here than the English readers of the Flance may opine I think, as an employer of Irish inbor, a Protestant, and haif a Saxon, although no siarmist, can easily be shown.

Ours is not the least important city of the South, with a population of twenty-six thousand, three-fourths of which are of the Romish creed, and although from the high altar not many weeks ago the bishop denounced the seditious cause, yet for months past men have been enrolled in and continue to join the organized body of Fonians in this district, and whose sworn purpose, as you have shown, is to deal death and destruction to the Saxon and all with any of the hated blood in their veins. That they regularly meet and go through a sories of nightly evolutions is well knewn, and, although enjoined to rigid secrety, it appears impossible for them to control their rebellious emotions.

"Wait and see the lesson we'll read them before the summer is out," said one of them in reference to a supposed British slight.

"I'll be the first to pike you when the day comes," said another one, being discharged after repeated acus of insubordination.

Among those who are known to have joined the ranks of sedition will be found laborers, shop assistants, mechanics, petty shopkeepers, and those from whose superior educational advantages and experience we might have augured better things.

Now, sir, aithough the past, with its comedy of '48, has shown us the utter folly of these movements, and that disaffected Irishmen, without unity and usaided by a foreign Fower, are simply ridiculous, yot it seems to me as if the freedom of the subject, backed by the ultraliberty of the nation and the people, has been allowed the full length of its tether, and that the time has fully arrived for the authorities to step in and say, "So far, but no further."

If the remedy were not a very simple as well as casy one the matter would be much more serious.

We have two barracks in our city, cavairy and infantry,

The second fop, wherewith Mr. Sothern has made the London public acquainted, not only differs from the first, but is, in overy respect, from the mind down to the whiskers, his exact opposite. Lord Dundreary is the ideal of well dressed stolldity, a foggy being to whom the whole world is an onigma, the famous riddle about "the dogs and the walbilta" being only one puzzle and a countless multitude. Brother Sam, on the other hand, is an exceedingly shrewd gentleman, who, by the dint of exquisite habiliments and a mincing voice, contrives to take liberties and perpetrate acts of downright rudeness, from which the most declared "rough" would shrink with a sense of shame. His language, though violently affected, is totally independent of the Dundreary discreted, is totally independent of the Dundreary finds a mystery is discourse with such phrases as "awful," "jolly," and "great fun," all uttered without the slightest emphasis. While Lord Dundreary finds a mystery is the number of his own fiagers, not to be solved by the most abstruse calculations, Sam, with recarcely an effort, can concort a plan that will force his friends to maintain him in idleness for years, whether they like it or not; indeed, the likes and dislikes of his neighbors are the least disturbing influences in his sphere of operation. The calmness with which he endures calamities and encumbers danger its something that rises far above the leftiest courage. It arises from a power to retire into a state of self-contemplation that completely shule out the whole external universe. The French King hoped to die before the deluge; Sam could abstract his thoughts from the deluge when the water was already sounding in his ears. Intellectually the superior of his trother, sam is, however, far inferior to him as a moral being. Poor Dundreary will be complexion he is almost colorloss from head to foot, and thus

The Negro at Home.
AN APRICAN EXPERIMENT IN THE NEGRO SUPPRAGE

[From G. A. Sala's Algerian letter in the London Telegraph.]

You have been told that, with education and equal political and social rights, the free negro will in process of time rise to the level of the white man. Some amiable fanatics go so far as to maintain that Sambo is, in all respects, about thirty-five per cent better than his fair-skinned brother. Well, the free nigger experiment has been tried by the French in Algiers, not dogmatically, but almost unconsciously, for five and thirty years. Sambo in Algeria is held by authority to be as good as any other man. The Europeans, the Arabs, the Jews and the negroes all enjoy equal rights. The Moors often marry their negresses. The French have not the sightest prejudice against the negro on account of his obony skin. They never have had Among the ladies Sambo is even popular. He is "an been noir." The Zouave walks arminarm with the Turco; negroes and negresses ride in the same ommibuses and carriages as white men; and there seem to be as many negroes in Algiers—full blooded, black niggers—in comparison with the population, as in any considerable city of the North. I am quite certain that if a deserving colonist were recommended to the Emperor for the cross of the Legion of Honor his Majesty would not withhold the decoration from him on the ground that he had a black face. I don't think the community rould offer the slightest objection to a negro sub-prefect or a negro commissary of police. Why should they? The negro is a French subject, and all Frenchmen are equal before the law. Thus, without civil disabilities, without the stigma of belonging to an abhorred and contemned race, one might imagine that enfrachised Sambo would have done something for himself by this time. The State provides graduitous edecation for all races, classes and creeds, and there is plenty of work, and money to be made, for those whe are sober and industrious. The end of all which is, that Sambo goes to aleep in the sun, waking up to refect himself with "abundant pumpkin," or plentecou [From G. A. Sala's Algerian letter in the London Tele-

can'nt Monday of his own, which is Saterday, and shighlest excuse for an extra featival, he bega or steals an mount his turban or his shoulders with explaints an interest of the start of

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Our West Point Correspondence. WEST POINT, June 13, 1865.

Major General Slocum and Brevet Brigadier General Rodgers are among to-day's arrivals. Both, as is well known, made for themselves distinguished reputa-tions in the late war, and although only the former is a graduate of the academy, their glorious achievements in the hard fought battles of our recent great national struggle entitle them to special consideration here, where and success, is always sure to find ardent worshippers in

high military sagacity, coupled with conspicuous gallantry and success, is always sure to find ardent worshippers in this great school of the soldier. General Slocum graduated in 1854, and the present is his first visit since graduation. They spent some time at the examination of the first class—the subjects to-day being ordnance and gumnery. Afterwards they looked through the academy building. Licetenant General Scott also spent a short time in the examination room, which is the first occasion of his being present since the examination began.

AN OUT DOOR CAVALEY DMIL.

exercise was given some days ago by the graduating class. To-day the class gave an exhibition of its skill in equestrianism in the riding hall. Leaving out the clown to agreeably fill up the interstices with his quaint uttorances and pranks, there was a good deal of the breakneck excitement of a circus in the performance. As it was, two riders were thrown from their horses, but this was more the fault of the horses than the riders. Leaping hurdles while on a sharp gallop, firing pistols at marks, and making sabre thrusts at the heads of imaginative men comprised the leading features of the programme. A large number of visitors were present, and all were agreeably delighted.

EKERBEALING GENERAL SCOT'S RETERDAY.

This being the seventy-ninth birthday anniversary of Lieutenant General Scott, this veteran chieffain was the subject of more than ordinary attention to-day at Cozzen's Hotel. A beautiful basket of flowers was presented to him by the ladies of the house at dinner, which drew out his best bows and blandest smiles and thanks, but no speech.

no speech.

GENERAL THOMAS AND HALDY SMITH

are still here, and, the time of their lionization having
passed, are now evidently devoting their attention to
cultivating the office of hotel life in the rura
districts.

WEST POINT, June 15, 1865.

THE GRADUATING CLAPS. The examination of the graduating class was finally brought to a termination this forencon. For two weeks this class has passed through a most trying ordeal of

questioning in all the branches of study and drill em-braced in the academic course. But all have stood the test most bravely, and have come out victors. It is generally conceded that no more satisfactory examina

In Artillery.—1. Light artillery drill. 2. Seige artillery drill. 3. Sea coast artillery drill. 4. Mortar drill. In Ordnance.—Practical duties in the laboratory. In Practical Engineering.—Pontoon drill. In Cavalry.—1. Squadron drill. 2. Exercise of the trooper in the riding hall.

In the Use of Small Arms.—Use of the sword and bayo-

In Cavalry.—1. Squadron drill. 2. Exercise of the trooper in the riding hall.

In the Use of Small Arms.—Use of the sword and bayonet.

The Board of Visitors of course still remain, and will continue to attend all the examinations and drills.

TARGET PLACTICE WITH TARROTT GUES.

Some very excellent shooting was done this afternoon by Parrott siege guns at a target, the callbre of the guns twenty pounders, and the distance of the target one thousand one hundred yards. Four rounds were fired from each section, consisting of six guns each. Three-fourths of the shoes hit the target and the rest did not lack much of it. To see such shooting as this one must come to West Point.

My letters thus far have given a partial insight into the closeness of application needed to complete the course of studies here, and the rigid and impartial character of the final examination. Dogged perseverance, pluck and a rather more than average share of brains are essentials to secure the prise of the academic diploms, as well as those important essentials to making subsequent good soldiers. In this letter I thought I would give some space to the feeding department of the cadeta and officers on post here. On a former occasion I described the mees hall of the cadeta. It is one of the structures of the Academy which commands universal admiration on account of its symmetry and fine architectural proportions. The main hall is ninely-six feet long by forty feet wide, and twenty feet high. This is supposed to be the school of the soldier. One thing soldiers do not always get which is always got here—three meals a day; and the meals come at regular hours, and the food is always of excellent quality, and the cooking good. Various members of the Board of Visitors have taken frequent meals here, and profess to like them as well as those they get at the hotel. Watters of the modern school, who, unless you fee them well, won't feed you well, do not abound here; and there is no flummery of soups and entire, threatening dislocation of the jaw to pro

and expense reasonable. The following is the BILL OF FARE.

Breafgard.

Coffee, mitk, bread and butter, always given daily. Rolis (aumber limited one each cadet) every day except Monday and Tuesday. How or samp boiled every Sunday and Tuesday. Hot corn bread, with molasses, every Monday. Hashed meat and potatoes every day except Bunday and Tuesday (as a substitute for cold meat. Cold cut meats every Sunday and Tuesday. Boiled eggs every Sunday when practicable. Radishes daily when in season and practicable. Tomatoes, cut vinegared; cucumbers (green), and young ontone daily, when in season and practicable.

daily when in season and practicable. Tomatoes, cut vinegared; cucumbers (green), and young onloss daily, when in season and practicable.

Diener.

SUNDAY, TUZENAY AND TRUEDAY.—Roast beef—the standard dish for these days; frequently one of the other specified dishes, lamb, veal or ham is substituted; occasionally two, as beef and lamb, beef and veal, or beef and ham; two dinners of turkeys, with one of the three dishes, beef, veal or lamb and ham, are furnished in the year, with butter and cranberry sauce, and dessert of mince pies. Postaces, rice and beets, or pickled cucumbers always on the above days. The other vegetables specified on the bill of fare are given in their season, generally one, frequently two, and occasionally three, according to the supply. Bread, syrup and gravy always. Monday and Naturanay.—Bread, syrup and gravy always. Monday and Naturanay.—Bread, syrup and gravy always, beef (vegetable) soup on Saturday; potatoes and beets, and one other vegetable of those specified, always; frequently two on the above days; bread and butter always; puddings (corn meal, bread or rice) with syrup always.

WEDNERDAY.—Boiled fresh beef; beef (vegetable) soup always; potatoes and beets and one other vegetable always; pread, butter and puddings with syrup always.

Faiday.—Fresh fish, when it can be procured; when not, a roast beef or ham dinner is substituted; baked pork and beans always, when boiled or stewed fish; butter always when fish, corned beef or ham is supplied; gravy when roast beef; potatoes, beets, rice and one other vegetable, specified in the bill of fare, siways; frequently two other vegetables; bread and syrup always.

Coffee, milk and sugar; bread and butter always; warm buns every Wedneaday; berries three or four times a week during the safe for ham disastended the procured of the procu

and forks dearthing elleds, perabolas and wonderfully erratic curvatures through the air, and making tangent and secants of heads, eyes and noses.

Giving rank precedence, i perhaps ought to have described the officers' mess first, but; then, there is no mean new, and very few in it when it is it operation, and there is but little to describe anyway. The officers' mess is only in operation in the winter. In summer officers beard at the hotels. This mess is for batcholor officers connected with the Academy, and last winter numbered sixteen officers. Married officers co-cupy dwelling houses and with their families keep house. The messrooms are on the south end of the cadet mess hall. It has three features onlyced at all seasons of the year; a smoking room, a parlor and a billiard room—the last having two billiard tables in it. The argued saffering undersome here is largely calculated to rouse my latent sympathy. Every officer leaves his picture in going away. A most interesting collection is this gallery. We see officers here in second ileutenant shoulder straps who now wear major generals stars and the triplet buttons. The pictures embrace those of many fallen heroes. Heading the list is the likeness of the war. High and proud in this collection are the likenesses of General Reynolds, killed at Gettysburg, and General McPherson.

Likenesses of the various commandants of cadets are also here.

THE GRAND BATTLE MONDENT.

In the parlor connected with the officers' messroom.

Likenesses of the various commandants of cadets are also here.

In the parlor connected with the officers' measurement to officers and soldiers of the proposed grand battle monament to officers and soldiers of the regular army what cannon, mortars, shot and shell, swords, muskets and the American flag are inceniously brought out in held relief in each design, showing with beautiful approprianess its destined commemoration of those slain in battle. It is supposed that more designs will be sent in, the time for receiving them not yet having expired. It will be remembered that the corner stone of the proposed monument was laid a year ago, whon General McClellan pronounced an oration that will give him a prouder name in history than all the battles he ever planned and fought.

Among the late arrivals is General Tidbell, who has made for himself such a fine reputation in this war. It will be recollected that last year he was commandant of cadets here. His reception here has been most cordial and gratifying.

West Point, June 16, 1865.

The examination of the three lower classes was con-tinued to-day, in accordance with the programme I sent yesterday. The subjects embraced in to day's examina-tion were philosophy, mathematics and French. Prompt-ness and correctness of replies to the very thorough and rigid system of examination prevailing here must be taken as the standard by which to judge of the fidelity The highest grade of excellence has thus for been exhibited, showing full and broad comprehension of the varied studies, by which I mean not a terribly severe taxing of memory, but accurate understanding of the spirit of the different text books. Herein is the excellence of West Point—its surpassing excellence over our American col-leges. The same thoroughness and exactness is requisite in the recitation room as on drill. If one has not the meaand it is an established rule, from which there is no de tated must seek other channels to acquire permanent bread and butter and a share of the world's honors.

one the matter would be much incre serious.
We have two barricks in our city, cavaling and intended with the matter of the control of the con A battalion drill took place at five P. M., in which the graduating class took its final participation. Col-

It is supposed that the diplomas will be distrib-be graduating class to-morrow.

The American College in Rome.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
In your Monday's edition I noticed an article from a Rome correspondent reflecting upon the character of the American College there. He asserts that after a few days' experience he discovered the rector to be a "rabid ecomionist."

Allow me to my that during four years daily inter-

course with the very reverend rector of the American College, far from believing him a "rabid secondomist," he ever deplored the commencement and the feeling in-volved in the continuance of the war. At the same time he could not sympathize with the "exterminating" thee-

wolved in the continuance of the war. At the same time he could not sympathize with the "exterminating" theories so freely advanced by many Americans who travelled in Europe in preference to field service at home. The American Minister resident at Rome has never been slighted. I myself saw the former ambassador entertained in our college when the Holy Father visited it. A delegation of students were accustomed to pay the New Year visits to our Minister in Rome at the call of the rector; and in a letter received directly from him he spoke in most friendly terms of the present ambassador's family, of his visits to them, &c.

If Bishop Lynch visited the college so frequently the reason was because he had sent several theological standeuts of his diocess to the college previous to the war, and they still are subject to his theological examinations, &c.

As to politics in the college, the subject was strictly avoided, by recommendation, among the students, as the minority were Southerners by hirth; and in a Caboliu seminary unity and harmony "in the land of peace," must at all sacrifices be cherished. Any gentleman acquainted with the system of continental education can but laugh at the stupidity of your correspondent in regard to the influence of the rector upon the education of the students. The students of our college in Rome, with three other colleges of different nationalities, receive their entire education in the halls of the "Collegio Urbeno," from professors whose position and engagements bind them to teach the students there assembled from nearly forty different countries Catholic theology rathes than transmarine secession.

UNUS EX PROTO ALUMNIS.

Two Good Marm Laws.—They have two laws in Maine which other States would do well to adopt. The first ose

then transmarine secession.

Two Good Mark Laws.—They have two laws in Maine which other States would do well to adopt. The first one was enacted at the suggestion of Governor Hubbard in 1851. He was, and still is, an extensive medical practitioner in the State, and in course of his journeyings, fas and near, driving his own beast, he realized the need of frequent and convenient watering places on the highways. By his recommendation the Legislature passed a law proposing that any person, to the acceptance of the Selectimen, who should set up a good tub or trough by the roadside, into which pure water should be constantly discharged, and make it easily accessible to travellers, would have an abatement of three dollars on their taxes every year as long as that convenience should be maintained. The consequence is now that you cannot travel fas on any principal road in Maine, where you will not see a flowing fountain of pure water, at which horses and cattle can refresh themselves, and for the most partiaks of Adam's ale. Another provision of law in Maine also, you will see a tin dipper hanging from the ponstock, by means of which the human traveller may partiaks of Adam's ale. Another provision of law in Maine chitiled to imitation is this.—Any person is the rural towns who will set out and properly protect rows of shade trees on the plines of the road are rewarded by as abatement of their taxas. In thany towas, therefore, you will now see the highways ornamented and shade by growing sugar maples, eim, linden and other decidn our trees, and in many instances the effect is much set off by the interminging of evergreen trees, such as hemically arranged and carefully preserved under the which shall be collected and stored all the artiflery, arms, ordennes and other trophies captured during the war by Northwestern troops. These will, of course, be systematically arranged and carefully preserved under the supervision of the Ordeance Department. The prison, barracks, storehouses, &c., are to be vacated as roon as possib